JAN 27 1925

REQUEST FOR RETURN OF COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS

Dated at Washington D C

January 23, 1925

Register of Copyrights,
Library of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned claimant of copyright in the work herein named, deposited in the Copyright Office and duly registered for copyright protection, requests the return to him under the provisions of sections 59 and 60 of the Act of March 4, 1909, of ~~xxxxx~~ both of the deposited copies of the Ford Motion Picture Lab. films entitled " The Great Lakes " (Film #82, two prints) deposited in the Copyright Office on January 23, 1925 and registered under Class , XXc., No. ©CM 2869 .

If this request can be granted you are asked and authorized to send the said copy or copies to me at the following address: Ford Motor Company 451 Penna Ave Washington D C (Will Call) or to

at

Ford Motor Company
Signed by Adv. Dept.
(Claimant of Copyright)

(Sept., 1922—500)

Received two copies of the above film

Ford Motor Company

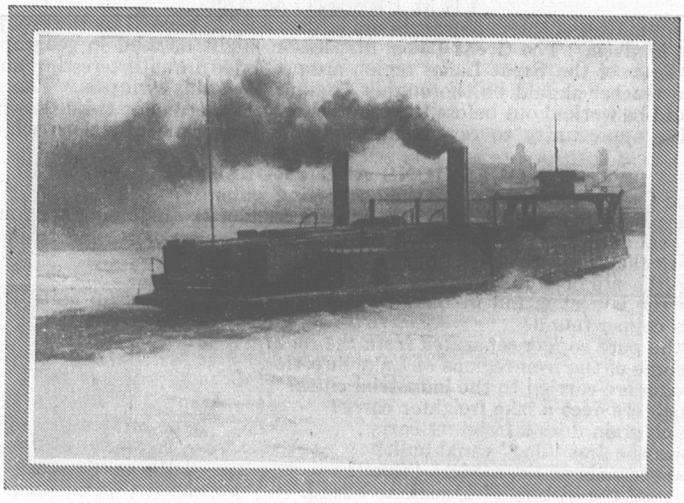
By

JAN 29 1925

Ford Educational Library

Regional Geography

(82) The Great Lakes



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MOTION PICTURE LABORATORIES

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Ford Educational Library

Regional Geography

(82) The Great Lakes

GENERAL STATEMENT

The Great Lakes are America's most used inland waterways. The greatest commerce in bulk materials in the world is carried upon the Great Lakes. America's coal and iron industries are dependent upon this inland water route. Part of America's wheat crop is brought to market by the lake vessels.

This marvelous inland waterway has been a major influence in the industrial development of the nation. From the earliest explorations when Champlain, in 1615, saw the "Fresh Water Sea" or Lake Huron, all nations have realized the value of the Great Lakes. French Missions at the "Soo" and on Mackinac Island were early established. The French were friendly with the Indians and controlled the Great Lake region. Marquette, LaSalle, Nicolet and Joliet were the early French missionaries and explorers. The Griffon, built in 1666, was the first vessel to sail the inland seas. It was LaMothe Cadillac who founded Detroit in 1701. The French and English struggled for possession of the Great Lakes until the United States became a nation. The War of 1812 established the present boundary line between Canada and this nation. About the Great Lakes dwell one-twentieth of the people of the United States, who form the Inland Empire of the nation.

The Great Lakes are presented in a pictorial lesson so as to give ideas of the important activities of this inland waterway.

FILM PRESENTATION.

The subject matter of this synopsis should be discussed in general by the group to whom the picture lesson is given. The Great Lakes film lesson might be used in geography or history lessons. The facts of the Great Lakes region are presented in an interesting and stimulating manner. The teacher should be thoroughly familiar with this synopsis. The questions and problems should be worked out before the film is shown. A second or third showing of this film lesson will give opportunity to review the facts and to decide questions which have been discussed.

QUESTIONS AND PROBLEMS.

1. Draw the Great Lakes and show the connecting waters.
2. Find the places about the Great Lakes where each of the following are found: iron ore, copper, coal and forests.
3. Where are the Picture Rocks?
4. Describe the site of Duluth.
5. What is the largest island in Lake Superior and why used as an animal preserve?
6. Where is copper found?
7. How is the pure copper separated from the rock?
8. Locate some of the iron regions of Lake Superior.
9. How is iron ore carried to the industrial cities?
10. How much ore does a lake freighter carry?
11. How much grain does a freighter carry?
12. When was the first "Soo" canal built?
13. How many canals at the modern "Soo"?
14. Give some of the history of Mackinac Island.
15. How was Arch Rock formed?
16. How has Detroit benefited by its position?
17. How are the freighters built?
18. Why do the ports of Lake Erie receive such a large amount of Lake Superior ore?
19. What is the return cargo carried by the freighters?
20. Explain the formation of Niagara Falls.
21. How do ocean-going ships avoid Niagara Falls?
22. Read Parkman's Conspiracy of Pontiac.

REFERENCES.

1. Channing and Lansing.....Story of the Great Lakes
2. Curwood.....The Great Lakes.
3. Hulbert.....The Niagara River.
4. Mills.....Our Inland Seas.
5. Parkman.....Conspiracy of Pontiac.

SCHOOL FILM LESSONS.

The Ford Educational Library offers the following additional film lessons which will aid in the study of the Great Lakes.

(13) Iron and Steel.
(50) Lumbering in the North Woods.
(42) Water Supply of a Great City.
(8) Niagara Falls.

TITLES OF SCENES.

(The film title of each scene is in heavy type. Beneath each title are a few comments to make clear the action of the scene. These comments may be used while the film is being shown if the teacher so desires.)

The Great Lakes are "the Inland Seas of America" which have a vast commerce in iron ore, grain, coal and copper.

(The Inland Seas of America consist of five lakes: Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie and Ontario. These lakes form the largest inland waterway in the world. The four upper lakes are so nearly level, that one canal with a single lock has made them a navigable body of water 1,400 miles in length.)

Lake Superior, the largest of fresh water bodies, has the famous Picture Rocks On its southern shore.

(Lake Superior has about the area of Maine, and it is over 1,000 feet in depth. The bold cliffs on its southern shore have been worn into many picturesque shapes.)

In the autumn storms, sailors fear its rocky cliffs.

(For five months navigation on the Great Lakes is closed by ice. During the fall and spring heavy storms frequently sweep over the lake and endanger navigation.)

In Lake Superior, near the Canadian line, is the wild life preserve of Isle Royale.

(Isle Royale was made a wild life preserve by the state of Michigan. The wild animal life of the Great Lakes has been preserved on this island.)

Some of the beavers and their cuttings.

(Wherever beavers are protected in forests, they increase rapidly and build their homes and dams. This tree shows the amount a beaver will cut in one night.)

The Lake Superior land is rich in iron and copper ores. At the copper mines on the Keweenaw peninsula.

(Some of the copper mines are over a mile in depth. Copper was formerly the most important ore mined in Michigan.)

The rock is crushed and the copper washed from the broken rock in this machine.

(The native copper or pure metal is found scattered through the rock. The crushed rock passes over these tables, where the water washes away the lighter rock particles and leaves the small pieces of pure copper.)

A nugget of pure copper.

(Copper nuggets of this size are rare. Ages ago the Indians mined copper nuggets out of which they fashioned some of their dishes and other utensils.)

More than three-fourths of our iron ore is mined in the Lake Superior region.

(The Lake Superior iron ore mines are of two kinds; the open pit and the shaft. The miners are coming to the surface from a shaft mine. Iron mining is the chief industry in the Lake Superior region.)

An iron ore freighter with a cargo of 10,000 tons.

(The iron ore is carried to the industrial cities about the Great Lakes by these great freighters. Vessels of this type and size are peculiar to the commerce of the Great Lakes. Why?)

One giant freighter now carries as much ore as all the boats of 1870.

(It is impossible to realize how rapidly the iron mining has increased and with it the growth of transportation on the Great Lakes.)

Lake Superior is near the wheat fields, and large elevators store the grain at Port Arthur, Duluth and Superior. Loading 210,000 bushels of wheat into the freighter.

(The cargoes of wheat are loaded from the elevator by a chute which fills the vessel. The transportation of grain is at very low cost.)

Between Lake Superior and Lake Huron are the St. Mary's rapids.

(These rapids were impossible to navigate. It was necessary to build a canal for boats to pass from lake to lake.)

To pass these rapids the first "Soo" Canal was built in 1855.

(This small lock was considered to be of very little value by early statesmen. Compare this first lock with the modern one in the following scene.)

The two United States "Soo" Canals with the International bridge in the background.

(At the "Soo" are three canals. Two belong to the United States and one to Canada. The "Soo" locks are second in size to those at Panama. More than 150,000,000 tons of freight pass through these canals during the season. This is the largest movement of freight in the world.)

An ore freighter enters the locks.

(The lock chamber is more than a thousand feet in length. The ore freighter is 600 feet long. The gates of the lock close at the Lake Superior end. The boat is in the lock chamber.)

The water is drawn out of the lock—the boat is lowered—the gate opens.

(The boat may be seen to lower as the water is drawn out of the lock chamber. When the water reaches the level of Lake Huron, the gate is opened and the boat proceeds on its way.)

Leaving the "Soo," the freighter enters Lake Huron and passes historic Mackinac Island.

(Mackinac Island stands like a sentinel in the strait connecting Lake Huron and Lake Michigan. A French mission stood here in 1660. Mackinac was a trading point for the Great Lakes.)

Mackinac was the greatest of the early trading posts. Its forts controlled the fur country of the Northwest.

(The fur trading companies had their most important post here. The Astor Fur building still stands at Mackinac.)

The blockhouses, at the corner of the old Fort, are of stone and heavy timber.

(The old Fort shows the importance of this place. Over it the French and English struggled for more than a hundred years.)

The underground entrance to a blockhouse. Note the port holes for the riflemen.

(The blockhouse projected over the walls, so that the riflemen could shoot in all directions and prevent the Indians from creeping up to the wall. The adventures of Alexander Henry took place here.)

The famous Arch Rock on Mackinac Island.
(The waves have undercut the cliff in places and one of the results is Arch Rock.)

Sugar Loaf towers above the trees.
(Sugar Loaf Rock stands over a hundred feet high and was formed by the waves, when the lake stood at a higher level.)

On Lake Michigan is Chicago in a most favorable position for the distribution of products.
(Chicago, at the southern point of Lake Michigan, is the center for railroads of the Middle West and it is an excellent position for distributing products by rail and water. This location has aided the rapid growth of Chicago.)

Most of the Lake Superior iron ore passes through Lake Huron and the "Flats" in Lake St. Clair.
(St. Clair is a small lake which is being filled with sediment. Explain.)

The Detroit River is a mile wide and lined with city buildings and factories.
(Detroit,"The Strait" was founded in 1701 by Cadillac. It controls the commerce between the upper and lower lakes. Its plants receive coal, iron ore and market the products by lake transportation.)

"The City of the Straits" has unexcelled water transportation.
(Detroit has the advantageous position in the inland seas. Boats are loaded here for Europe and South America.)

Detroit is the center of the passenger traffic on the Great Lakes.
(20,000,000 people are carried annually on the Great Lakes. Some of the vessels have a capacity of 2,000 people.)

When the Detroit River freezes.
(All the water traffic is stopped except the ferries.)

The great car ferry crushes the ice.
(The car ferries are built spoon-shaped in front and are pushed up on the ice which the weight of the boat crushes. The boats run through the entire winter.)

Building a freighter in a Detroit shipyard.
(The freighters are built entirely of steel. The first boats of iron were built on the Great Lakes.)

Its steel frame is covered with iron plates.
(The frame of the freighter is covered with iron plates. This boat has been especially developed for carrying iron ore on the Great Lakes.)

Riveting the plates.
(The plates are riveted together by pneumatic hammers. A vessel contains more than a million rivets.)

Launching the boat sidewise.
(The boat is built on ways at the edge of the water. On the launching day, the blocks are removed and the boat slides sidewise into the water.)

At the head of Lake Erie is Toledo on the Maumee River.
(At the mouth of the Maumee River the land is low and marshy, hence Toledo is located inland on the river. The scene shows the river with the railroad bridges.)

Three-fourths of the iron ore of Lake Superior goes to Lake Erie ports. Giant ore unloaders at Cleveland.
(All of the Lake Erie ports receive iron ore from the Lake Superior mines. To unload millions of tons of ore requires special unloaders which have 12-ton buckets. Boats of ten thousand tons are unloaded by these machines in four or five hours.)

Coal is the return cargo to Lake Superior. Each minute a carload is dumped into the freighter.
(The Lake Superior cities depend upon the freighters for their coal. Coal is shipped to the Lake Superior region at low cost.)

From Lake Erie flows the swift Niagara River.
(Lake Erie is the source of Niagara River which contains Niagara Falls. The river is shallow and swift flowing.)

Niagara Falls consist of two great falls—the American Falls.
(The American Falls are nearly straight at the crest.)

The Canadian Falls.
(These falls have a horseshoe shape, the upstream edge of which is being eroded most rapidly. The Canadian Falls contain a much larger volume of water than the American.)

In winter the mist freezes.
(The Niagara region near the falls is transformed in winter into a veritable paradise by the freezing of the mist upon trees, shrubs and buildings.)

The Welland Canal has been constructed for boats going from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario.
(The Welland Canal has been widened so that it can accommodate ocean transportation. This canal gives the lake region access to foreign countries.)

The St. Lawrence River connects Lake Ontario with the ocean.
(The St. Lawrence River is the outlet of the inland seas to the ocean. It is possible to load vessels at ports on the Great Lakes for Liverpool or Amsterdam.)

The great Lakes, first explored by the French, later held by the British, have become a most important highway for an industrial and commercial empire.
(The Great Lakes are of vast commercial importance as a transportation highway and also as a playground for several million people

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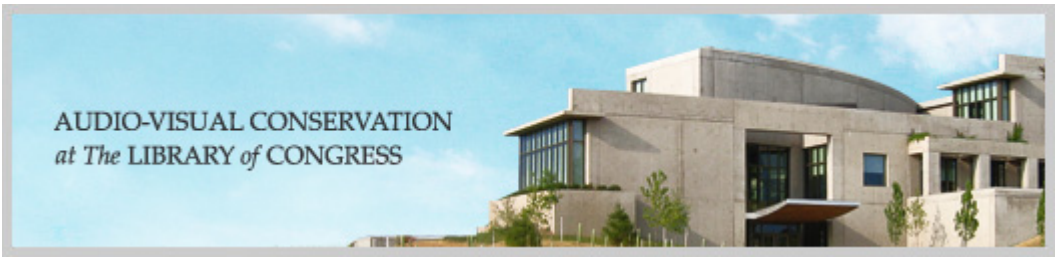

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